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INSURANCE

ADMIRAL TERRY HAS BEEN RETIRED

A Native of Trigg County and
Is Coming to Paducah.

He is Now Making a Tour of the
World and is Due in June
Next.

UNCLE OF MR. MUSCOE BURNETT

Supt. Muscoe Burnett, of the Paducah Water company, expects his cousin, Mr. Mason Terry, son of Rear Admiral Silas Wright Terry, in the city next week to visit him. The young man is on his way from Honolulu to Cadiz, Trigg county, to visit his old home. He landed at San Francisco several days ago, and is expected in Paducah at any time.

Rear Admiral Terry, himself an uncle of Mr. Burnett, will be here some time in the summer, after he has completed his trip around the world, to visit Mr. Burnett.

Rear Admiral Terry is a native of Trigg county, and is an officer with a distinguished record in both the civil and Spanish wars. He was placed on the retired list for age Tuesday week. Admiral Terry had a total sea service of sixteen years and seven months. He was appointed as midshipman from Kentucky in 1855, attaining his present rank four years ago. He was present at the fall of Richmond. He rescued the crew of the bark Trinity on Heard Island in 1881 and saved them from starvation. While on his way to Heard Island and Rear Admiral Terry stopped at Cape Town and rendered assistance to the English ship, Poonah, which was stranded on the beach about ten miles northeast of the port. For this Rear Admiral Terry received the thanks of the Colonial and English governments.

In 1866 he was appointed a member of the naval examining and retiring board, being on that duty until 1893. He commanded the Newark from 1893 to 1895 and was present under the command of Rear Admiral Benham during the insurrection in Rio. During the Spanish-American war he commanded the receiving ship Franklin, and in September, 1898, he was assigned to the command of the battleship Iowa.

Admiral Terry, accompanied by his wife and daughter, are now in China on a trip around the world. From China they go to India, St. Petersburg, and through Europe and expect to reach New York in June. He will visit Cadiz relatives during the coming summer. He was in Paducah a few days in 1903.

Cured Lumbago.
A. B. Canman, Chicago, writes March 4, 1903: "Having been troubled with Lumbago at different times and tried one physician after another; then different ointments and liniments, gave it up altogether. So I tried once more, and got a bottle of Ballard's Snow Liniment, which gave me almost instant relief. I can cheerfully recommend it, and will add my name to your list of former sufferers." 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Sold by DuBois, Kolb & Co.

OLD SETTLER.

Mrs. Terwilegar One of the First in
Massac County.

Mrs. Lunda Terwilegar is dead near Joppa, Ill., and thus passes away the last of the first white family that settled in Massac county, across the river.

She was 79 years old, and lived at Terwilegar Landing, which for many years was the principal boat landing and trading post in this section on the Ohio. When her family came to this part of the country it was inhabited almost entirely by Indians.

REV. L. T. WILSON

Is Holding a Big Revival at Owensboro at Present.

Rev. Lloyd T. Wilson, formerly of Paducah, but now of Nashville, Tenn., is holding a big revival at the Third Baptist church in Owensboro. The Messenger prints his picture and says: "Rev. Wilson preached his first sermon last night to a large crowd. His opening sermon was a strong one, and his hearers were pleased with him."

THE PADUCAH BANKING
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Solicits deposits be they
ever so small.

THE TIPPING HABIT.

Some of the Inconsistencies That
Punctuate the Evil.

The inconsistencies of tipping are discussed by a noted New York judge in an interview in the New York World. He says: "Did you ever stop to think how queer it is that we tip a man who gives us food and yet never tip the man who gives us drink? We tip the waiter, but who has the nerve or the desire to tip a bartender except by offering him a drink or one of his own cigars? And even that sort of treat is never offered to a bartender who is not also an acquaintance. Yet why should the waiter get a tip when the bartender doesn't? Then, too, we give the barber a ten cent tip with our fifteen cent shave (a tip, by the way, aggregating 66 2/3 per cent of the real purchase), and yet we hand over not one single penny when we pay our fifteen cent cigar. A messenger boy delivers a note some time during the same day it is given him, and he gets a quarter for his speed. But the postman who delivers our regular mail promptly to the very minute gets not a penny except at some such season as Christmas. The cabman who gets a mortgage on your house for carrying you from the Flatiron building to Herald square also expects a circular segment of silver as a reward for not killing you during the trip, but a man who would give a trolley conductor an extra nickel for remembering to stop at the right corner and helping the whole family to alight would be thought crazy. If we must tip, why not be consistent? Why not either stop feeding the waiter, the barber, the messenger boy and the cabman or else begin tipping the conductor, the bartender, the cigar man, the clerk, the newsboy, the 'L' train guard, the grocer, the ash man and a few of the other worthies upon whom we are more or less dependent? If a man from some country where tipping is unknown (if so blissful a bourn exists) should come to Manhattan and ask us to explain our tipping system—its limitations and the reason for those limitations—is there a man in all New York who could give any sort of explanation that would not be an insult to a gorilla's intelligence?"

The "Pygmies of Africa."

"The pygmies of Africa," says Dr. Gell, the traveler, "are the most dangerous savages I ever met. They are quick, very warlike, and the women fight as hard as the men. They are experts in poisons, which they use to advantage against their enemies. I think there has been some confusion in the past between pygmies and dwarfs. The latter are found for the most part in the 'little forest' and on the outer edge of the 'great forest,' whereas the pygmies are well within the 'great forest.' Pygmies and dwarfs are distinct in physiognomy. "Entering the 'great forest' from the south end of the mountains of the Moon, after crossing the Semliki grass lands, I came across the pygmies in about three days' journey. It is a curious fact that the pygmies pitch their camps within about half a day's journey of the big savages—the giant savages, as they are called. Although I had to sleep fully armed, I was never attacked. "It has been my invariable rule to treat natives as gentlemen. I find that the greatest savages appreciate kindness and consideration. In my journey through the forest I used compasses to guide me. The pygmies can find their way by simply looking at the trees. They are a wonderful race, active and intelligent."

The Name's the Thing.
"This madness for names," complained the buyer of foreign lingerie, "is likely to drive me out of my wits. It's a weakness of the American people. This insanity for names! They want to know what you call a thing before they will dream of liking it. If the name attracts them, well and good. If not, they are prejudiced against it. I'm in almost as much trouble as Mother Eve, who had everything to name. I think and think, and after the simple, charming names have been exhausted my troubles begin. Consider the responsibility! A bit of underwear, for example, may take like wildfire if it is christened the Violet. Name it something less lovely and it may be a frost. In vain have I besought the French designers to name the choice bits they have conceived. But, no; they will only shrug their shoulders and say, 'Pourquoi? If a thing be novel, beautiful or fascinating, they think that is enough. And they are right. But, alas, I cannot impress this upon their patrons. They suspect the merit of a garment if it has no name. Some enterprising person could certainly make a living by offering a choice assortment of names to a long suffering public."—Philadelphia Record.

Trading in Swaziland.

An English trader who invaded the wilds of Swaziland, South Africa, to establish a store for trade with the natives thus describes the beginning of his merchandising: "I set up a shop under the bushes in the long grass, with a sackful of blankets, beads, jewelry and tobacco, which we had carried. Within an hour or two I heard wild shouts, and looking up from my work of cooking scenes on a gridiron over the open fire, I saw half a dozen naked Swazi men war dancing down the slope of a hill which shut us in on the west side, brandishing assegais, long knives and knobkerries in wanton gayety and light heartedness. They had come in curiosity from their kraals near by. I exhibited my wares. They whistled through their teeth with surprised delight and danced off to return later with mealies, hens and sweet potatoes to offer in exchange. Such was the inauguration of our new store."

JAPANESE FARMERS.

In the Man's Lot Be Hard, His Wife's
Is Still Harder.

If the lot of a Japanese farmer be hard, that of his wife is infinitely harder. She not only does an equal amount of labor in the field, but the care of the household and the responsibility of the children also rest upon her shoulders.

From earliest infancy a Japanese girl is taught to be obedient to her parents and when she is about to be married her mother gives her thirteen rules by which to steer her bark on the rugged sea of Japanese married life. Among them are the following: "Be always kind to your mother-in-law and sisters-in-law." "Get up early, stay up late at night and do not take a nap in the daytime." "Be a good housekeeper, be economical in everything." "It is well for the happiness of the girl who is about to become a farmer's wife that the last two commandments have been so instilled that she is prepared to regulate her life by them."

The first to rise, she is sure to be the last to retire, and when the male members of the family may be seen stretched on the floor taking their siesta the patient housewife may be seen mending some garment or else laboring in the field. It is scarcely necessary, however, to train her to be economical, for that is compulsory.

Before the farmer has awakened from his heavy sleep his little wife creeps from under the mosquito net, and, performing a hasty toilet, prepares the morning meal. When the other members of the family arise, the beds, which are heavy quilts placed on the floor, are carefully rolled up by the busy housewife and placed in the closet, there to remain until again required.

As there is so little furniture used in a Japanese house, and especially in that of a peasant, one would naturally think that the domestic duties would be very light. Such, however, is not the case.

When the bedding has been removed, the meal is then served in the same room. All the members of the family squat on the floor. The millet or rice, which is the principal and oftentimes only article of diet, is brought in in a wooden bucket, and the wife ladles it out, serves her husband first and oftentimes waits until the whole family has finished before she partakes of the food herself.

When the husband has gone to the field the wife removes the dishes and washes them, together with any pots that may have been used at the neighboring well or in the stream that flows just outside her cottage door. These canals or streams are a great labor saving institution in Japan and are used for many and varied purposes. The farmer, tired and dirty after his day's work, refreshes and cleanses himself by a plunge into the running water. As one travels through the country at one point one may see a woman doing the family washing in the stream. Farther down the road the tired, travel stained pilgrim may be seen refreshing his weary feet by having them in the same water. At other points travelers shake their thirst, dusky cheeks disport themselves, and the overworked wife cleanses her dishes in it.—Ada L. A. Murcott in Pilgrim.

The Business Clergyman.

A young minister was called a few days ago to a church in a thriving eastern city. His predecessor had been a well known preacher whose sermons had attracted large congregations, but whose expressed belief was that the clergyman's single duty was the spiritual welfare of his people. The church had failed to meet current expenses for several years, and its considerable debt was increasing with mechanical regularity. The newcomer was not a wonderful orator, but he had a firm mouth and jaw. Within two years he was at the head of a smoothly running business organization whose departments were handled by men who understood their work and did it, which discounted its bills and reduced its old indebtedness. The church had become a working church.

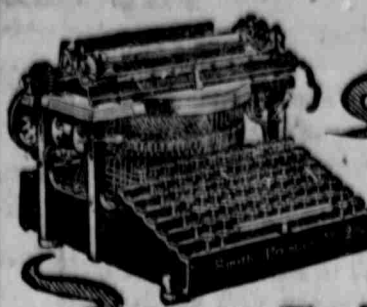
"The church," he said one day, "is a temporal organization doing an entirely practical work. Business integrity is as necessary to its continuance and definite achievement as is necessary to its advance as in any other temporal organization."

"Your predecessor was right, however," spoke up one of his leading members, with a smile. "He always said the Lord would provide the Lord did provide you."—Leslie's Monthly Magazine.

Moslem Amenities.

From the earliest times Mohammedan historians, except when in subjection, in describing the death of a Christian, do not say "he died" or "he was killed," but he went to Jahannam. They do not say of a Christian that he was drowned, but they say, "The dog went through water to fire." Not that these elegant phrases are confined to Christians. It is sufficient for a man to be not a Mohammedan to entitle him to "pursue the road to the realm of perdition," or to have his head "struck from his filthy body, so that the world may be gladdened by being cleansed from his polluting existence."

When the army of Islam goes to war with the Sikhs it is called "extermination of the heathen, good for nothing Guru." The faithful, when they die, drink the sharab (which they ought not to do, or sherbet of martyrdom. Sometimes they pluck fruit from the fig tree of immortality. On the contrary, their enemies (may their mouths be crammed with mud) are sent in swarms to hades and the land purified of their existence. The fact is that the religion of Mohammed is a fighting religion. It is meant for conquerors, and for conquerors in the act of conquering.—Saturday Review.



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Just back of last named corner house fronting on Adams street, a 3-room house in good condition, and at price, \$600, a fine investment for the rent or a home.

The former Grace home place on North Fifth St., east side, between Madison and Harrison, lot 57 ft. 9 inches, with two nice cottages on it which rent for \$27.50 a month. Price \$3,000 on reasonable terms to suit buyer.

Six room house on 50 ft. lot, southeast corner Broadway and 24th St., desirable home in excellent locality. Price on small monthly payments \$2,000. Use rent money to pay for own home.

Don't forget that I have at all times plenty money to loan on farm mortgages at 6 per cent interest, ten years' time.

New plat of Madison St. lots, just west of and adjoining Fountain park, all level and high, and street graded and graveled. Survey just made and plat turned over to me. Come while you can get first choice. Prices \$250 of which \$25 cash and balance on \$5 monthly payments. Location, price and terms considered, these are most desirable lots in Paducah.

621 North Sixth St. lot 57 ft. 9 inches, eight room house, sewerage, large stable, excellent location. Price \$2,500.

Very desirable West Broadway, 6 room cottage, corner lot, excellent surroundings. Price \$2,000 on just as easy payments as buyer wants. This is your chance to get nice home on the money it takes to pay rent.

Plenty money to loan on farm mortgages, ten years' time, only 6 per cent interest.

Two good houses on one lot, corner Ninth and Adams Sts., or will sell either separate. Price on both \$3,000.

First class business property on both Second and Third streets near Broadway. Best chance to be had in this line of investment. Ask for details.

Eight Rowlandtown lots at \$440, on easy payments. This is a sure enough bargain, as can be resold by single lot in 30 days at \$100 each. If want real good thing better take this.

Large number of Mechanicsburg lots on small monthly payments, prices from \$50 up.

Four excellent houses on Tennessee street between 11th and 12th streets, no better of size and class in city. Corner one at \$2600 and three inside ones at \$1600 each.

All classes of property in every part of the city of which a few samples are here given.

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Two houses on one lot at northwest corner of Ninth and Ohio streets, total rents \$20.50 per month. Price \$2050. Easy payments.

No. 626 North Sixth street, rented by year to prompt paying tenant at \$35 per month. Price \$4,000.

1317 Jefferson street, good 4 room cottage, on lot worth \$1000, at \$1,700.

Rowlandtown house and lot on graveled street at \$500 on small monthly payments.

No. 226 Kentucky avenue, good business property. Rents at \$35 per month, price on easy payments, \$3,100.

New house, 4 rooms, hall, bath. No. 1 residence; 60 ft. lot, on Monroe street, between 12th and 13th, at \$1500.

1000 vacant lots for sale, all parts of city, and prices from \$50 to \$7500.

No. 305 North Seventh street, lot 115 by 165 ft. to alley, 12 room house, very choicest property in city. At price to make sale. See me if you want best thing to be had.

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